

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

RUTH QUIMBY,

Plaintiff,

V.

MICHAEL STEVENS, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:19-cv-02181-JCM-NJK

Order

[Docket Nos. 44, 45]

0 Defendants.
1 Pending before the Court are Defendants'
2 filed on an emergency basis. Docket Nos. 44, 45.

Pending before the Court are Defendants' motions to set fee for deposition, which were filed on an emergency basis. Docket Nos. 44, 45.

“The filing of emergency motions is disfavored because of the numerous problems they create for the opposing party and the court resolving them.” *Cardoza v. Bloomin’ Brands, Inc.*, 141 F. Supp. 3d 1137, 1140 (D. Nev. 2015) (citing *In re Intermagnetics America, Inc.*, 101 B.R. 191, 193-194 (C.D. Cal. 1989)). “Safeguards that have evolved over many decades are built into the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of this court.” *Mission Power Eng’g Co. v. Continental Cas. Co.*, 883 F. Supp. 488, 491 (C.D. Cal. 1995). A request to bypass the default procedures through the filing of an emergency motion impedes the adversarial process, disrupts the schedules of the Court and opposing counsel, and creates an opportunity for bad faith gamesmanship. *Cardoza*, 141 F. Supp. 3d at 1140-41. As a result, the Court allows motions to proceed on an emergency basis in only very limited circumstances. *See, e.g.*, Local Rule 7-4(b) (“Emergency motions should be rare”).

In addition to various technical requirements, *see* Local Rule 7-4(a), parties seeking emergency relief must satisfy several substantive requirements. When a party files a motion on an emergency basis, it is within the sole discretion of the Court to determine whether any such matter is, in fact, an emergency. Local Rule 7-4(c); *see also* Local Rule 26-6(d). Generally speaking, an emergency motion is properly presented to the Court only when the movant has

1 shown (1) that it will be irreparably prejudiced if the Court resolves the motion pursuant to the
 2 normal briefing schedule and (2) that the movant is without fault in creating the crisis that requires
 3 emergency relief or, at the very least, that the crisis occurred because of excusable neglect.
 4 *Cardoza*, 141 F. Supp. 3d at 1142 (citing *Mission Power*, 883 F. Supp. at 492). If there is no
 5 irreparable prejudice, sufficient justification for bypassing the default briefing schedule does not
 6 exist and the motion may be properly decided on a non-expedited basis. *Cardoza*, 141 F. Supp.
 7 3d at 1142-43. If there is irreparable prejudice but the movant created the crisis, the Court may
 8 simply deny the relief sought. *Id.* at 1143. The relevant inquiry is not whether the opposing party
 9 was at fault with respect to the underlying dispute, but rather “[i]t is the creation of the crisis—the
 10 necessity for bypassing regular motion procedures—that requires explanation.” *Mission Power*,
 11 883 F. Supp. at 493. For example, when an attorney knows of the existence of a dispute and
 12 unreasonably delays in bringing that dispute to the Court’s attention until the eleventh hour, the
 13 attorney has created the emergency situation and the request for relief may be denied outright. *See*
 14 *Cardoza*, 141 F. Supp. 3d at 1143 (collecting cases). Quite simply, emergency motions “are not
 15 intended to save the day for parties who have failed to present requests when they should have.”
 16 *Intermagnetics America*, 101 B.R. at 193; *see also* Local Rule 7-4(b) (“[The] failure to effectively
 17 manage deadlines, discovery, trial, or any other aspect of litigation does not constitute an
 18 emergency”).

19 The instant motions arise out of noticed depositions of two of Plaintiff’s expert witnesses.
 20 *See* Docket Nos. 44, 45. These experts were disclosed on August 13, 2021. Docket Nos. 44-2,
 21 45-2. Defendants otherwise fail to provide any dates for any of the events relevant to the motions.
 22 *See* Docket Nos. 44, 45. Further, apart from labeling the motions as emergency motions,
 23 Defendants fail to comply, in any way, with the requirements of Local Rule 7-4(a). Defendants,
 24 quite simply, fail to justify emergency treatment whereby the motions cut to the front of the line
 25 ahead of the many other matters pending before the undersigned. *Cf. Mazzeo v. Gibbons*, 2010
 26 WL 3020021, at *1 (D. Nev. July 27, 2010) (Leen, J.) (explaining that “other cases, motions filed,
 27 scheduled hearings and settlement conferences do not afford me the luxury of dropping everything
 28

1 to hear a party's perceived 'emergency'" and instead waiting to resolve the motion until it "has
2 worked its way up the tall stack of matters on my desk").

3 Accordingly, the Court declines to give the motions emergency consideration. Instead, the
4 motions will be briefed pursuant to the default schedule and will be decided in the ordinary course.¹

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated: October 13, 2021.

7 
8 NANCY J. KOPPE
9 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

28 ¹ The Court expresses no opinion herein as to the merits of either motion.